

# National Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1861.

The Office of the National Republican is at 511 Ninth street, between Pennsylvania and F street.

Subscribers failing to receive the Republican regularly will please notify this office.

We call the attention of business men to the classification of our advertisements. We intend to keep a close eye to this matter for the benefit of our patrons.

This paper is now furnished by carriers to Subscribers in this city and Georgetown, at thirty cents per month.

The railroad advertisements on our front page are inserted by authority of the railroad companies severally named, are officially corrected when changes are made, when can be relied upon as correct.

## NOTICES.

The business of distributing the *Republican*, throughout this city, Georgetown and Alexandria, has this day been placed in the hands of Mr. AUGUST SHEPHERD, who is our only authorized agent to collect and solicit subscriptions to this paper, and has also authority to sell all advertising space from the advertising companies of the and the neighboring cities for the *National Republican*. Mr. Shepherd is well known and highly regarded throughout the country, having been for several years past one of our principal Local Reporters, and we commend him to our citizens at his new office.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1861.

## GOLDEN SENTENCES.

"THE CRUSADE THREATENED TO DIVIDE OUR FRIENDS OF THE UNION IN PART."

"I SHALL NOT RETURN TO SLAVERY ANY PERSON WHO IS FREE BY THE TERMS OF THE PROCLAMATION, OR BY ANY ACT OF CONGRESS."

"I PROCLAIM FULL PAROLE TO ALL WHO SOLEMNLY SWORE TO RELEGATE FREEDOM, COUNTRY, PROTEST, AND DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE UNION OF THE STATES THEREIN."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

## UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The undersigned, by original appointment, or subsequent designation to fill vacancies, constitute the executive committee created by the National Convention, held at Cincinnati, 10th day of May, 1860, to verify its action, and to provide for the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the existing rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war and all appropriate means, to send delegates to a convention assembled in Baltimore on Tuesday, the 1st day of June, 1861, to frame a new national government, and to elect a president and vice-president, and to provide for the purpose of presenting the same to Congress, for its adoption, and to have it ratified by the people of the United States.

CHARLES M. GIBSON, New York, Chillicothe, Charles J. Gilman, Maine.

J. BRAINARD, Vermont.

J. B. COOPER, Connecticut.

J. Z. GOODRICH, Massachusetts.

THOMAS C. TURNER, Rhode Island.

C. H. WELLES, Connecticut.

DENNIS H. COOK, New York.

EDWARD M. PHELPS, Pennsylvania.

N. SMITHERS, Delaware.

W. H. STANLEY, Indiana.

THOMAS H. TUCKER, Kentucky.

F. PEPPER HARRIS, Iowa.

HUBERT M. HOWE, Michigan.

A. W. WASHINGTON, Minnesota.

CORNELIUS C. CALIFORNIA.

W. H. IRISH, Kansas.

JOSEPH GERHARDT, Dist. of Columbia.

## THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The proposition to postpone the holding of the National Convention from June to September, and to hold it in a Western city instead of Baltimore, as advocated by some of the disaffected, anti-Administration journals, is hand-somely met and disposed of in the following brief extract of an editorial in the Columbus (Ohio) State Journal:

We read with some attention an editorial in the New York Post of March 21, arguing for a postponement of the National Convention until the first of next September. We considered well and carefully the arguments put forward by the Post in favor of this strange proposition, and we confess to an utter disappointment in our effort to find anything forcible in the reasons they adduced.

The Post objects, in the first place, to the fact that Baltimore, where the Convention is called to meet, and suggest that Columbus, Cincinnati, or Louisville would be better positions for the assembling of the Convention. At the last, seconds the McMillan vote was won four hundred ahead. It is said that some of his wealthy friends furnish money quite extensively to carry on the canvass. Perhaps they fear that if General Grant should get the second majority would get lost with it.

Ames.—We are pleased to announce that Mr. Fred. L. Harvey, who was arrested last Monday and placed in the Old Capitol, on the charge of inciting riot in the 1st Michigan regiment, has been released.

The Capital of Pennsylvania is, we believe, by the New York Evening Post, of holding the Convention in a western city, instead of Baltimore, by saying that "no object will be gained by a change." The Tribune adds that the reasons given by the Post, and other papers, for postponing the Convention to September "weigh very lightly indeed," and concludes as follows:

Our voice is therefore for the postponement, at the place appointed, at the time designated, with the delegates now chosen and to be chosen. We are for the nomination of Abraham Lincoln as candidate—for the measures, the protection of our armament, the blacks and touching them to fight for the mode of reintroducing the old States into the Union, as exemplified in the case of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Tennessee. We are against intrigues, wire-pulling, log-rolling—Washington scheming and unscrupulous politicians, looking always for butter on both sides of their bread, and trying forever to do something which cannot be done.

If there are other candidates when the Convention meets, as there are likely to be, let their claims be fairly considered; let them have all the chance to which they are entitled. And when the nomination is made, let all loyal people do all they can, resolute and steady support. The more general the support, the more firm it is, the less need of noisy conventions and partizan machinery to secure an election.

## The Long Debate.

The debate in the House upon the expulsion of Mr. Long, of Ohio, has not yet been concluded. The House was in session last night until half past eleven o'clock. Speeches were made during the night session by Grimes and Harrington, of Indiana; Broomhall, of Pennsylvania; Grinnell, of Iowa, and Rollins, of Wisconsin. The galleries were crowded, and the attendance of members was thin as no vote upon the question was anticipated.

Mr. Harrington asserted that the people of New England had no stomach for fighting, when he was brought up sharply by Mr. Bonnell of Massachusetts, who remarked that

Massachusetts had less to fear from secession than any other State, because of her position, and having two-thirds of the maritime power of the continent. The men of that State rallied to the defense of the Republic without a second invitation. He knew of no way of her Representatives upon this floor to justify the gentleman saying that they have no stomach for prosecuting the war.

Mr. Harrington explained that he said he "had no stomach for fighting," to which Mr. Bonnell replied that they could draft without producing a mob.

## President Lincoln in West Virginia.

At a meeting of the Union men of Marion county, West Virginia, at Fairmont, on the 2d instant, to elect delegates to the State Convention, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That this convention has unicurred to the interest of the State, and to the interest of the Government; that we regard him as the right man in the right place, and that we will hail with joy his nomination and election as President of the United States."

## IN THE FIELD.

The New Era made its appearance last evening with Fremont standing on Farnoy's "comprehensive" anti-Administration platform, as an unwilling soldier stands upon the head of a rickety old barrel. The editor is observed sitting at the head of the second page holding a strip of dirty paper.

## A Portrait of Fernando Wood in 1861.

We announced some time ago that Mr. F. C. Adams, the author of "Our World," and other novels would soon bring out a novel entitled "West Point." He has, however, deferred bringing out that work until June, and sends us the early sheets of a work entitled "The Story of a Trooper," which will appear in about ten days. Such of our readers as have a taste for trenchant logic and keen satire will find enough to satisfy it here. We make the following extract from one of his chapters. As a clear and well-drawn portrait of Fernando Wood in 1861, nothing could be better. Will Fernando please inform us which picture is most to nature—that he presented in 1861, with the mass of rebels, or in the second page of his novel?

## From Florida.

New York, April 12.—The steamer Western Metropolis, from Hilton Head on the 9th, arrived. The *Pelican* off Key West has Florida's advice to the 1st instant. The steamer Maple Leaf, while returning to Jacksonville from Palatka, on the morning of the 12th, struck a rebel torpedo, which exploded, tearing off her bows and sinking her in a few moments. Two men were saved.

The cotton market is quiet and unchanged.

The Manchester market is flat and tending downward. Breadstuffs—Flour, very dull and tending downward; wheat, quiet, and 162½, lower for winter red; other kinds unchanged.

## From Key West.

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The passengers, sixty in number, were safely landed.

The cargo was all lost, including

of two or three regiments.

A reconnaissance on the 21 instant on the Jacksonville road resulted in skirmishing with the rebel pickets, five miles from Jacksonville, the enemy retreating. The captain of a Spanish regiment, who had been captured, was exchanged.

The passengers, sixty in number, were safely landed.

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A reconnaissance on the 21 instant on the Jacksonville road resulted in skirmishing with the rebel pickets, five miles from Jacksonville, the enemy retreating. The captain of a Spanish regiment, who had been captured, was exchanged.

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